The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The New York *World* has again changed hands. This time it passes into the controll of a St. Louis man, but will be continued as the Democratic organ of the state of New York, and, if possible, of the United States

The *Star* and Raleigh *Observer* seem to be cutting very sharply at each other. Kingsbury can hold his own exceedingly well when dealing in sharp and pointed language. So look out, Capt. Ashe, he is after you.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The Fifth Congressional District Association—A Social Gathering at Young's Hotel.

The first social reunion of the Civil-Service Reform Association of the fifth congressional district was held at Young's Hotel last evening. There was a large attendance of members, and the evening was most enjoyably spent. General Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was the principal guest of the evening and made the principal speech. He explained fully the intended operation of the civil-service bill passed by the last Congress and its scope. Most of the other speeches were directly upon the same subject, and the speakers were Congressman Morse and Lyman, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. Jabez Fox, the Rev. Mr. Barbour of Somerville, and Mr. John A. Andrew. Letters from Carl Schurz, Dorman B. Eaton, and George William Curtis were read, and it was announced that letters expressing full sympathy with the cause represented by the association had been received from Senators Bayard and Pendleton, John D. Long, George D. Robinson, Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn, Charles R. Codman and A. A. Ranney. During the evening there was singing by a male quartett. The Hon. Charles Theodore Russell presided, and at the table with him sat the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Leopold Morse, Theodore Lyman, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, John C. Dodge, Edward L. Peiree, Darwin E. Ware, the Rev. H. H. Barbour, General Francis A. Osborn. The company numbered about one hundred and twenty-five persons, and included large numbers of comparatively young men, among whom were many members of the bar and other gentlemen whose names appear in the list of officers published below.

The company sat down to the tables shortly before seven o'clock. At a little past eight Mr. Russell called the company to order, and made the opening speech. The legislation of the last Congress upon civil service was not obtained so much through the convictions and principles of those who passed it, but from a popular impulse that was behind it. In order to sustain and extend that legislation, this popular impulse must be made a popular conviction, and this was the work for civil-service reform associations. The object was to secure a pure, just and efficient administration of the government; and this was to be done through political parties. There was an impression that civil-service reform meant a destruction of political parties. This was entirely a mistake. It merely meant the removing of the distracting influences of place hunting and place providing, and so bring parties to organize upon principles, and convictions upon questions of vital importance to the prosperity to the country. Civil-service respected a party statesman, but despised a party boss. He closed by presenting General Hawley of Connecticut. He was received with prolonged applause and cheers.

He said the law passed by the last Congress, on the subject of civil-sereice reform, was a peg put in to mark a point in its progress of the reform. It was a very shrewd and sagacious law. It was the natural growth of the last 10 or 12 years. The general idea of the friends of the law was to use it as a sort of wedge. They did not attempt to do everything that ought to be done by it. It was devised so as to obtain, if possible, within a few years, the favorable judgement of the country upon its working, and thus be a sort of educator for them. For this purpose it was made to cover the departments where reform was most necessary, and where it could be easily accomplished. The bill did not touch the appointment of postmasters, for these were appointed by a responsible authority. It omitted, very wisely, all reference to a life tenure, for that would have given rise to legal questions, and for the purpose of reform, it was not necessary yet to fight that battle. It said nothing about holding office during good behaviour, because that would have raised another question which would have afforded an excuse to some gentleman to have voted against the bill; but, still, the practical effect of the law would be to keep men in office during good behavior. It passed by also the subject of pensions for civil-service employes, for, certainly however it might be in the future, the country was not yet educated up to a civil-service pension list. It omitted also everything concerning United States attorneys, clerks of United States courts, and collectors and other officers of the internal revenue, for these officers were selected by responsible persons. In short everything was omitted, which it was thought would be likely to bring about a dispute and get votes against the bill, and the large departments at Washington and those postofficers and custom houses where there are over 50 clerks, were selected upon which to try the experiment of the law. About 10,000 civil employes of the government would come under his application. The law provided for a practical business examination, not on the basis of book-learning, but in just such a manner as a private employer followed in selecting certain of his own employes. The system of competitive examination had already been tried, as Mr. Hawley pointed out, and proved successful in the New York custom house, beginning under Mr. Arthur, to whose scrupulousness against removing employes for political purposes a high tribute was paid, in the New York postoffice, in the coast service and in the railway mail service. There could be no doubt of its practicability and desirability on a large scale. The relief to congressmen from the labor of seeking places for their needy constituents, and from the trouble and sadness which was caused them in many cases of actual distress—which relief the congressmen themselves greatly desired—was secured under law, and they could find tame to study the public business instead of acting as chief selectmen. An excellent feature of the law, one which the speaker himself dictated, was the provision which absolutely prohibited political assessments upon office holders. The employes were now as free as any other class of citizens, and would not be rewarded for giving, or hurt for not giving. The law was sure to work well. Two of the commissioners the speaker knew well, and could warmly commend them. It provided for a Democratic system and under which every boy in the country had a fair chance, and it would undoubtedly give good employes to the government. Mr. Hawley then spoke for a few minutes to show that the evils of the old system had been much exaggerated. He gave statistics which showed that, in the past ten years, less than one out of every fifty clerks in the Treasury department at Washington had been removed; that $850,000,000 had been collected by the government in the past ten years without the loss of a cent by defalcation, and at an expense of only 3½ per cent on the amount collected. This was the best governed country [illegible]. He spoke eloquently of its past and its present, and sketched in glowing terms what it is to be. He called earnestly upon all loyal citizens to take an interest in politics, for all that is good in the country would be needed to leaven the great mass of immigration and counteract the bad influences that existed in our civilization. All bad things in political affairs should be an invitation to lovers of their country to charge into the midst of them and strike them down. General Hawley took his seat amid loud applause and cheers.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

STATE NEWS.

Statesville went Republican on Monday last.

Hon. S. S. Cox, lectured in Raleigh Wednesday night.

The Sampson county fair will come off this year, the first week in December.

Col. A. M. Waddell delivered the oration memorial day at Charlotte, N. C.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of this state, has been in session at Raleigh the past week.

Hon. W. S. O'B. Robinson, U. S. District Attorney, was in Raleigh on the 9th instant.

Grand Chapter of Masons of this state, meets in Raleigh on the 15th, next Wednesday.

The confederate monument at Goldsboro was unveiled on Thursday, Gov. Jarvis delivered the address.

Hon. George Z. French, has received an invitatation to deliver the address national memorial day, at Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. R. M. Norment was not a candidate for mayor of Charlotte so says his friends, but they voted for him nevertheless.

Chief Justice Waite, of the U. S. Supreme Court, will preside at the U. S. Circuit Court at Raleigh in June.

Dr. Grisom, of the Raleigh Insane Asylum, sent sixty-eight of his patients to the Morganton Asylum and intends to transfer thirty two more very soon; when this is done he intends to make some long needed repairs to the Raleigh Asylum.

The North Carolina *Teacher* is a new and well gotten up magazine, devoted to education, at Raleigh, N. C., by Messrs. Alfred Williams & Co., publishers, and edited by Eugene G. Harrell. We hope it will meet with the success it deserves.

There was a meeting of railroad men in Greensboro yesterday, to consider the project of extending the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to Camden and Augusta. Col. P. L. Breeden and Col. J. D. Murchison, of Bennettsville, S. C., were at the Central yesterday en route to Greensboro to attend the meeting.—*Journal Observer.*

THAT $100,000 PALACE.—Greensboro *Bugle* says: "The selling of property to pay taxes, has begun in that place, as it will in many others, and will continue if the taxes are piled on." How about building the $100,000 palace for any Governor of North Carolina, when to pay the taxes the hard working people are having their homes sold and their families turned out in the weather among the brutes!—*Statesville American.*

City Items.

Hon. S. S. Cox, will not lecture in this city as expected.

Col. D. K. McRae, has returned from his visit to New Berne.

Mr. W. G. Perry, of Fayetteville, was in the city on Friday last.

Mr. Perry informs us that he will open the Seaside Park Hotel in a few days.

Sheriff Smith and Clerk Superior Court Long, of Richmond county, was in the city a few days ago.

Young Mr. Dawson, has commenced a large store on the vacant lot next to the First National Bank.

The Wilmington Compress Company have declared a dividend of 8 per centum. The stock will now go up.

The new shops of the W. & W. R. R., are rapidly approaching completion, and will be the handsomest in the country.

A colored man by the name of James Barber, died very suddenly on Tuesday last, at Northrop & Cumming's saw mill.

Why should there be two clerks for the markets? Mr. L. M. Williams for the 4th and Mr. E. A. Orrell for the Front street. There don't seem to be work enough for more than one.

Hon. S. A. Mebane, of the *Banner Enterprise* of Raleigh, has been in the city the past week canvassing for his

Tenth of May.

The confederate memorial day was universally observed by the business men of this city, every place being closed. The turn out was large and well managed, Col. Bennett's speech in length, at least, was greatly admired. The whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of those who had the control of it.

Mr. R. L. Hutchins, the enterprising colored man whom we spoke of in our last issue, is at the head of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of this city, one of the most prosperous orders in the south, and it is owing to the good management of its chief officers. It is gratifying to us to see colored men taking hold of private business enterprises and, particularly so, when they succeed, and we know the sentiments of the leading citizens of this state and they feel as we do in this matter.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, met in this city on Thursday last and elected the following Board of Directors: Messrs. John M. Robertson, J. S. Whedbee, D. W. Oats, R. C. Hoffman, Jno. C. Winder, W. W. Chamblaine, C. M. Stedman, L. L. Minnis, R. S. Tucker, M. P. Leak, and Severn Eyre. Mr. John M. Robertson was unanimously elected President, and Mr. J. H. Sharp Secretary. The President's report was exceedingly gratifying to the stockholders.

The National Memorial Association.

This association convened at the office of Col. E. R. Brink, and after some decision as to the best and most appropriate manner to observe the 30th of May, and the proceedings at the National Cemetery &c. It was unanimously agreed to leave it to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. E. R. Brink, G. L. Mabson, E. J. Peay-packer, J. S. W. Eagles and W. P. Canaday, to take charge and manage the whole matter. The committee will have a meeting to-morrow at Col. Brink's office at 4 o'clock P. M. In our opinion the committee ought to take steps to make a success of the memorial services on the 30th, and we believe they will do so.

Dr. A. J. DeRossett, of this city, was in Raleigh on Wednesday last.

Archbishop Gibbon's mother died in New Orleans on Monday last.

Major John C. Winder, the popular railroader, was in the city a few days ago.

A colored excursion from Raleigh was in this city Thursday and Friday last.

Mr. B. L. Perry will open the Brunswick Hotel at Smithville, in a very few days.

U. S. Marshal J. B. Hill, was in the city on Friday attending to official business.

Hon. B. R. Bridgers, has been on quite an extended visit to Florida on business matters.

Mr. R. J. Jones, chairman of our board of audit and finance, has been absent the past week in attendance on the grand convention of Odd Fellows. Jones is both an Odd Fellow and a splendid good fellow also. We hope he had a good time.

Mr. S. C. Armstong, Principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute will please accept our thanks for an invitation to attend the anniversary exercises on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next, and if possible we shall do ourselves the honor to attend.

Mr. S. C. Weill will please accept our thanks for an invitation to the commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina, June 6th and 7th, 1883. Address before the literary societies by Hon. T. C. Manning, LL. D., of Louisiana, and the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. A. D. Hepburn, DD., of North Carolina.

The rite of Baptism will be administered to-day at 3 o'clock, p. m., at foot of Princess street, conducted by Rev. O. Miller, pastor of the Baptist Church corner Seventh and Red Cross streets. The pastor gives notice that the protracted meeting which has been in progress for some time past, will close this evening.

The last of the series of lectures on the family sacred duties will be delivered by Rev. J. D. Small, Presiding Elder of Wilmington district, in St. Luke's Church, on Wednesday evening next, May 16th. Subject: "Duties and Failures of Mother-in-Law and Step-Mother." Miss Helen L. L. Reynolds of Tioga, Pa., will read before and after 8 o'clock. Usual small admission fee, 10 cents.

Hon. Alfred M. Scales, member of congress, from Greensboro, and Colonel Walter L. Steele, ex-member of Congress from Richmond county, will visit Waccamaw lake for the purpose of hunting, fishing, &c., next week. They will be the guests of Col. H. B. Short while there. Gen. Scales is a very excellent man, and has made a very popular member of congress. We hope he will have a pleasant time in this section, and that the trip may prove beneficial to his health.

There will be special services at the Chesnut street Presbyterian Church (colored), today. Rev. D. J. Sanders, who has served this church for the past ten years, will preach an historical sermon at 11 a. m., Rev. George Carson, of Laurinburg, will preach at 3 o'clock p. m. At 8 o'clock p. m. there will be installation services, Rev. John A. Savage, of Goldsboro, will preach the sermon and charge the people, and Rev. Carson will deliver the charge to the pastor, Rev. D. J. Sanders. The public are invited.

The way to support Republican papers is to give your patronage to the Democratic press, we should judge from the way certain Republicans act. Republicans want the support of the Republican press when candidates for office, but when they have a little patronage they send it to a Democratic paper. We suppose its done to prevent criticism by that press, but if the other Republican papers of the state will join us we will force them milk and water Republicans to know there is a power behind the throne.

Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow Railroad.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward F. Martin for a trip over the above road bed to the sound. We left the city early one morning, passing over the present road bed, went to the sound, seven miles, and returned to the city by 1:30 o'clock. We were surprised at the amount of work we found accomplished, and it gives us pleasure to state that our people can safely count on having the pleasure, in a very short time, of riding to the seashore on the cars. The work is now going on in a manner that means success.

An Anecdote Apropos of Memorial Celebrations.

On a certain memorial celebration at which, as is customary, the commissary and quartermaster department veterans were conspicuous, were two old time, high private "Johnny Rebs," who had gallantly soldiered through the entire war, in a famous North Carolina regiment, whose history had been written in letters of blood on every battle-field in Virginia. These two old veterans stood by watching the proceedings. Notice was given by the Marshal that the roll of the killed would be called. Our two friends were all attention; they had stood in the smoke and fire by the side of many a brave heart that had been stilled in death, in the days gone by; they had heard the names called on the roll, and seen their fellow comrades step into ranks, time and again, and they mentally commenced to recall the "boy's" names, and when and how they laid down their lives for the cause.—The roll call commenced: Gen. Smith was called; then followed the brigadiers, colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, and the call ceased.

"Is that all the roll?" said Reb No. 1, to his comrade.

"I guess it is," replied No. 2. And on inquiring found that the exercises had closed.

Reb No. 1, addressing Reb No. 2, remarked: "Tom, when you come to think of it NOW, that was the gol durndest war I ever hern on; why, there was no privates in it at all, they was all officers. Why did they not call poor old J. B.'s name, he was shot in the charge at Chancellorsville, and Tom G. and Ben S. and all the other boys who was laid out in Virginia?"

"Dun know," said No. 2. "Guess they forgot to put them in the programme, NOW."

"That's all right NOW," replied No. 1, "but they did not forget to put them in when it was bullets in place of rosebuds.

A Real Necessity.

We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing machine, expects some day to become the owner of one.

The household of a young wife is now considered incomplete without a sewing machine.

Next to her lover the thought uppermost in the mind of the maiden just blooming into womanhood is a sewing machine.

When asked by her parents or affianced what her Christmas or birthday jority of cases is, "A sewing machine."

But after the mind has been fully made up to purchase one of these indispensable articles, the question arises as to what kind of machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that the most inexperienced can successfully operate it. The other points mainly to be considered and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uniformity of tension, and silence while in operation.

The "Light-Running New Home" fills the above requirements, and is said to combine the good points of all other sewing machines, with the addition of many new improvements and labor-saving devices.

The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure.

All who send for the company's new illustrated catalogue and enclose their advertisement (printed on another page) will receive a set of fancy advertising novelties, of value to those collecting cards, &c. Their address is, NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE Co., 60 Union Square, New York.

We are in receipt of the current number of "TRAVEL," a monthly magzine for the use of travelers, published at 162 Broadway, New York, by the American Exchange, in Europe (Limited), of which Senator Joseph R. Hawley is President, and Henry F. Gillig General Manager.

It is an elegant and most effective publication. The cover and the elaborate maps are the best work of the kind, and the text is of equal excellence. It contains all sorts of interesting and valuable notes for travelers; information about manners and customs, and a large number of skeleton routes in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, the Spanish and Italian Peninsulas, the Orient, and around the world. It is edited by C. A. Barattoni, the experienced traveler and manager.

To Real Estate Owners.

Persons desiring to sell real estate in either city or country, will do well to correspond with W. P. Canaday, Wilmington, N. C., who has several inquires form persons who wish to buy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Proposals.

OFFICE CUSTOM HOUSE
WILMINGTON, N. C., May, 13th 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS to supply subsistence and miscellaneous supplies for the Marine Hospital at this port, for the year ending June 30th, 1884, will be received at the office of the Surgeon-in-charge at the U. S. Custom House, until noon of the 28th day of May, 1883. Schedules will be furnished upon application at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By direction of the Supervising Surgeon General. FAIRFAX IRWIN,
P. A. Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in charge of Hospital.
may 13 3t

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE

CELESTIAL SYMBOL,

INTERQRETED. By REV. H. W. MORRIS, D. D. The grandest object of Creation is the SUN. Centre of Life, Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. Its natural wonders and spiritual teachings are alike marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material Universe unfolded and illustrated. Nature shown to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect sense. Highly commended. "Every fact of nature is made to repeat some lesson of His gospel."—N. Y. Evangelist. "Both scientific and devout."—Rev. A. C. George, D. D., Chicago. "A startling revelation concerning the wonders and glories of the Sun."—Elder J. W. McGarvey, Lexington, Ky. "Interesting, instructive and very suggestive,"—Bishop Jaggar, of Ohio. It sells fast and pleases all. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.
may 13 2m

LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS.

WE OFFER GREAT VARIETY OF

Styles and Makes

IN LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR.

Good Quality,
Easy Fitting, and
Low Down in Prices.
Call in and examine.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.
may 13—tf.

COTTON is KING BUT OUR ENGINE IS KING of COTTON!

Invaluable patented improvements found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also for SAW MILLS), address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR Co. Mansfield, Ohio. may 13 2m

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
May 8th, 1883.

Notice to Butchers.

ALL PERSONS EXPECTING REBATES under Section 1X, of Market Ordinances, for Fixtures, &c., must file their Schedules of the same with the Chairman of the Committee on Markets and Fees by the 12th day of May, 1883, or the same will not be allowed. By order of the Board.
E. D. HALL,
may 13 1t Mayor.

Notice.

[illegible] N. C.
for the construction of Culverts, Bridges, Crossings, Trestles, Sheds, Platforms, Depots, &c., will be received until the 20th of May.
GEO. W. PRICE, JR.,
Vice Prident for Board of Directors,
april 22 4t

D. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET.

The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

may 6 3m

Ward's White Lily Soap

FOR

Laundry and Toilet Use.

IT DOES AWAY WITH:

WASHBOARD AND BOILERS

AND CONTAINS NO ROSIN TO TURN THE FABRIC YELLOW.

IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN HOT OR COLD WATER.

It saves fuel, time and labor, and is recommended and endorsed by some of the leading Chemists in the country.

For sale by
ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Agents.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



GENUINE FAC-SIMILE—Prominent Letters, ALL white on a black ground.

Beware of dealers who attempt to palm off IMITATION, SUBSTITUTION or WORTHLESS goods which yield them a LARGER PROFIT. None are genuine without the

SAFE.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N.Y.
may 6—4f.

Commissioners Sale!

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover County, made in a civil action pending in said Court, wherein Ada McClammy as Administratrix of Richard McClammy was Plaintiff, and Cato McClammy and others were Defendants, (The undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will on Friday, 15th of June, A. D. 1883, at the Court House Door in the City of Wilmington, at 12 m., offer for sale by Public Auction the lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the City of of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning in the western line of Eighth Street, at a point 33 feet South from its intersection with the line of South side of Swann Street, running thence South with the line of the said West side of Eighth street, 49 feet and 6 inches, thence West 98 feet and 6 inches, thence North 49 feet and 6 inches, thence East 98 feet and 6 inches to the West line of Eighth Street, the beginning, being part of lots 1 and 2 on Block 309, according to the official plan of said City.

Terms of sale one half cash, ballance in six months with interest from day of sale. MARSDEN BELLAMY,
1 s w June 15 Commissioner.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Nancy Cowan vs Francis M. Moore, Thomas H. Wright and others.

THIS action is brought by the above named Plaintiff against the above named Defendants for the conveyance to the Plaintiff from the heirs of Joshua G. Wright, deceased, and the heirs of Isabella Sampson, deceased, of the real estate, or of any interest which they may have or claim in certain [illegible] situated in the City of Wilmington, and described in the complaint as the premises. The Defendants Frank D. Young and his wife Emma W. Young, are hereby notified and required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, of the said county of New Hanover, to be held at the Court House, in the said City of Wilmington, on the 13th Monday after the 1st Monday in March A. D. 1883, and defend in said action. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, A. D. 1883,
S. VANAMRINGE,
Clerk of Superior Court
april 22 6t

Notice

WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 21st, 1883.

BIDS will be received until May 20th, for thirty thousand cross-ties, said cross-ties to be seven feet long, 8 inches thick, barked and flattened with at least nine inches face surface. Said cross-ties to be distributed along the route between Wilmington and Wrightsville Sound, under the direction of the General Superintendent.
GEO. W. PRICE, Jr.,
Vice President for Board of Directors,
april 22 4t

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

$1 15 PER CASK.

Discounts on Large Lots.

Address,
FRENCH BROS.
Rocky Point, N. C.,
or O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,
apl 15 tf Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. S. J. AVANT'S,

BOarding House.

NEXT door to Mr. E. F. White's, on Market Between Second and Third Streets Wilmington, N. C. Rates per day, $1 00; per week, $5 00. Meals 25 cents.
feb 18 tf.

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 31-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1883.

The Supreme Court of the United States, adjourned on the 7th for the term.

The tax collector levied on 10 engines of the Richmond & Petersburg road, for back taxes, on Monday.

Rice planters of the Cape Fear, how do you like the idea of supporting men to cultivate a free trade sentiment in this community?

GONE RIGHT.

The whole Republican municipal ticket was elected in Salisbury on Tuesday last. We congratulate the people of that town on their good judgment.

A thief praying over his stolen goods is what the rejoicing of the Democratic party reminds us of, when they are rejoicing over the municipal elections in this state, when they go to work deliberately and cut up the cities and towns so they can carry them, regardless of the rights of the majority.

SENATOR LOGAN.

A few years ago it is said Gen. John A. Logan was comparatively a poor man, but when he went out of the senate in 1877 it was a lucky day for him, he turned his attention, and all of his great abilities, to private business. He invested a small amount in a cattle ranch in New Mexico, and to-day it is said that it has grown to be one of the most valuable in the west, and has brought the senator up to be one of the wealthiest men in the country. This is exceedingly gratifying to his many friends in this section of the country. May he go on prospering is our wish.

BAD JUDGMENT.

Senator Conkling has shown very bad judgment in bringing forward the old feuds of the party in the past, at a time, too, when Logan, Hatton, Gresham, Sherman and Hawley backed by the President, are doing all in their power for peace and harmony in the party. No one doubts Senator Conkling's ability, but he certainly is doing his party, the party that has honored him in the past, great harm when he delivers such speeches as he did a few days ago. Gen. Grant is a statesman, and we believe he is anxious for party unity and we feel confident he does not approve of Mr. Conkling's speech.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is well known that the present Sixth Congressional District was carved out for congressman Bennett, of Anson, but the thing will not be so certain for him after all. Col. Waddell is in the district and it is said that he is already paving the way to a nomination, while Mr. Dowd, the present [illegible] who is getting ready, being groomed for the fight, and like the old warrior that he is he smells the battle in the distance, and feels his capabilities to be sufficient to ride rough shod over the whole crowd of the Democratic congressional aspirants. That man is the present Democratic Mayor, Col. E. D. Hall, his friends say that the Colonel would have been a Waddell man, but Col. Waddell give his influence to another man for Mayor, thefore Colonel Hall is under no obligations to Col. Waddell, and will now enter the race on his own account, and they claim for him a grand victory for the nomination over, not only Bennett and Waddell, but the field.

HARMONY.

We know of no discensions in the Republican party of this state to-day. In fact the party is in better condition now than it has been since 1872. The different elements of the party have shown a liberal disposition to give and take, and by doing so we have a united party. We do not say that all are satisfied; if we did we would not state the facts. But what we do say is that all have determined that their own individual and private wrongs shall not interfere with a grand forward movement on the intolerant enemy, and a grand victory for the liberal coalitionists in 1884.

The Republican and liberal party stand together like a solid wall in favor of a protective tariff, and will in 1884 make that the leading plank in their platform, and on that issue they are willing to risk the result, and they challenge the Democratic party to combat. The Republican and liberal party stand solidly and squarely on the educational question, and will declare in platform in favor of national aid to our public schools; and on this question like the tarif, there is perfect harmony. In fact, on both the questions there is not the slightest discension.

On local self-government the Republican and liberal party are also united perfectly, and on that question, as well as the tariff and schools, they will make a square fight, and we know the Democratic party are committed just as thoroughly on the opposite side.

We have no doubt but what the convention of the liberal coalitionists will meet in 1884 and place a ticket in the field that will sweep the state by at least 20,000 majority.

SENATOR J. D. CAMERON.

We are sorry that this distinguished and able senator and honored son of an honorable sire, Hon. J. D. Cameron, has been in bad health for some time; we can truly say that Pennsylvania never had a more faithful friend and representative in the U. S. Senate than J. Don Cameron. Though a young man he has taken a stand among the statesmen of the country that but few occupy at a very much greater age and larger experience in public affairs.

Senator Cameron will leave for a trip in the old countries on the 19th of May, and hundreds of friends throughout the country, and particularly in the south, where both he and his honorable father are very popular, pray him a pleasant and prosperous voyage, and a safe return.

COL. W. L. SAUNDERS.

Our article on the question of who would be the next Democratic nominee for Governor, caused some considerable talk in Democratic circles. Some said that there was no possible chance for Col. W. L. Saunders's nomination. While a large majority of those with whom we talked admitted that he stood the best chance; provided, first, that his health permits, and further, should he conclude to make a fight for the place. The Democrats generally admit that he is the ablest man they have. But all agree, though, that his connection with the Jarvis ring has damaged him very much. We have seen for some time a growing feeling in favor of Col. Saunders's nomination, on the part of the bosses, and he will be nominated by them, assisted by the kuklux, if his health will permit of the excitement of the campaign that will follow.

THE TARIFF.

Our Democratic morning contemporary does not know whether to be a full fledged free trader or half and half. It has a tariff article one morning, the next it will be on the fence, and the third an out and out free trader. The fact is, however, the paper is the organ of the Democratic party, for the leaders of that party have been on all sides. Beck, Vance and Carlisle are in favor of free trade, while Randall, Vorhees and Brown are for a high protective tariff. The party is committed, it is true, to free trade, as much as it can be committed to anything. But many of the leaders are like their Democratic organ here, they are anxious to be on all sides at the same time. Our rice planters whose fortunes would be entirely confiscated if the tariff was taken off, had better look well to their interest, or some fine morning they will wake up poor men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, '83.

MY DEAR POST:—The organization of the Florida ship canal at the Arlington, on Friday last, was one of the most important events that has happened in this country in many months, and the benefits to commerce and to [illegible] be estimated, but it is perfectly sure to be very great. The company mean business, they have officers who do not know the meaning of the word fail. General Stone will leave at once and work will be commenced as early as possible, and from the present outlook ships will be running through to the Gulf by the first of May, 1885.

Immediately after the passage of the act for the prevention of crime in Ireland which revived the Alien act Minister Lowell informed the state department that questions were likely to arise under it which would need to be treated with extreme delicacy and discretion, particularly what related to the Alien act. He said:—"It will be rather to the personal application of the act than to its principle that objection will lie, and I should be glad to be armed beforehand with the opinion of the President as to what my general line of action should be under these new circumstances. There must be a great number of naturalized American citizens in Ireland besides those that have rendered themselves obnoxious to the local authorities, and the alien clauses of the act may very probably strengthen the temptation of private enmity to bring false accusations, as it undoubtedly increases the opportunity for them."

The general views of Preisdent Arthur on this act of the British Parliament, given in the instructions sent to Minister Lowell, show what is thought by the administration of this extraordinary measure. The President's apprehension was that it might affect a large number of the citizens of the United States. It was an extraordinary measure in a country whose traditional history in regard to the freedom of the individual and the right of every man accused of crime to an impartial trial had formed its crowning glory. The revival of the Alien act as a part of the Crimes act more directly concerned us, and it was this feature of the measure which had caused the President to feel anxiety as to its possible effect on the business and social relations of American citizens, particularly those of Irish birth. The possibility that persons in pursuit of their lawful business enterprises, or those who visited Ireland to aid their relatives, should come under the operation of the proceedings contemplated by provisions of the new law was very much to be deprecated. The opportunities for this kind of annoyances which the act affords for the gratification of private enmity increased the grounds of this apprehension and, when this was added to the superserviceable zeal of local officials, it was hardly to be expected that an Irish-American citizen, however innocent he might be in act and intention, should consider his person or his property safe in that country. The President further said that he could not contemplate the enforcement of this measure on mere suspicion against American citizens without fears of its having an unhappy influence upon the good feeling which exists between two great nations of common origin and common language.

The conclusion of the instructions of the President as follows:—"I need scarcely add that this government has no sympathy with the motives or the methods of the class of indiscreet individuals, insignificant in number, in this country whose ill directed zeal can neither serve the cause of Ireland nor reflect credit on the country of their adoption. The law abiding and peaceable American citizens of Irish birth should not be exposed to suffering on their account."

The instructions to Minister Lowell were subsequently supplemented by the declaration of the Pressdent that the power given to subordinate officials by the Prevention of Crime act was so great and the rights subjected to their discretion were so important that foreign governments might reasonably require that, so far as their citizens present in Ireland on legitimate and proper business were concerned, the individuals selected to administer that act should be competent, well informed and unprejudiced, and should it appear that these officials had, in the case of such foreign citizens, misused the powers intrusted to them they should be subjected to such condemnatory action, and the citizen wronged should receive amends, as the facts might warrant.

The state department insists that no agreement has been entered into with Great Britain by this government to hand over the Irish refugees, Tynan, Sheridan and Walsh. That there has been some discussion of the probable demand to be made for them is admitted by Mr. John Davis, assistant secretary of state. He said this afternoon: "I will not deny that the matter of extraditing Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan has been brought to the attention of the state department by the English government, and that the question has been talked over by Secretary Frelinghuysen and others, who are aware even now of what steps will be taken. But no information will be given to the press until the President and Secretary have held a final conference and decided what will be done."

Gen. Foster, our Minister to Spain, will leave in a few days for Madrid.

Secretary Chandler has gone to New Hampshire, having received information that his mother was very ill. We [illegible] heaith.

Gen. Mahone, the great southern liberal leader, is at the Arlington looking well, and from the best information he feels confident of carrying Virginia by a very handsome majority.

The treasury department is now engaged in distributing the prize money awarded to the officers and crews of the United States steamer Wyoming and the steamer Takiang, by the act in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund approved February 22, 1883. The sum of $140,000 was appropriated for this purpose. About $50,000 has already been paid out. The remainder will be paid as soon as the claimants present themselves.

The scandal created by the divorce suit, against Senator Fair, bids fair to be very interesting to the public, and will teach senators, representatives and other leading men that they cannot go on violating the laws of God, the laws of the land, and the laws of society, without being brought up sooner or later. This Fair is the Democratic senator from Nevada.

Up to this time Gen. Raum's successor as commissioner has not been selected, and it may be several days before one is appointed.

Secretary New has gone to Indiana for a ten days' leave.

The civil service rules have been published this week for the benefit of the public.

The speech of ex-senator Conkling at the Saturday night club dinner given to Gen. Grant, has caused considerable excitement and annoyance, and to none more than to his heretofore strong supporters; such men as Logan, Gorham Hatton, New and Raum, they feel outraged at such conduct on his part. His slap at President Artur, his best friend, who has always stood by him, was exceedingly unfortunate on his part and will do the President no harm. Conkling had but few friends before, but they were faithful, and now he has kicked them so they leave him he will be without any.

Col. Keim declined the chief examiner's position on the civil service board to-day, and Charles Lyman was appointed in his place, and commissioned at once.

The appropriation made by the late congress of $100,000, will be turned over to Surgeon General J. B. Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, to be expended under his supervision entirely, and the Board of Health will go out of office. Thanks to congress. Dr. Hamilton is an able man, one of the best physicians in the country, and will look after the yellow jack of the south properly; that you all can rest assured of.

The government have closed the opening of their case in the star route trial, and Mr. Wilson commenced on yesterday. When I last wrote you it was generally understood that the counsel for the defence would not address the jury, but they have changed their minds. So the trial bids fair to last two weeks longer.

Barnum and Jumbo are in the city, and the boys, men and women are happy—tens of thousands are visiting the circus daily.

The President has appointed George Gifford of Maine, United States consul at Cognac, France, and John W. Burdette, jr., collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Iowa.

Yours, GEORGE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10, 1883.

EDITOR POST:—I see by a report in the Washington *Republican* that Mr. Conkling, in a speech recently delivered in New York city, addressed the Democrats present as "you gentlemen who are soon coming into power," and took occasion, generally, to throw all the cold water he could on the Republican party prospects for the national contest of 1884. I also regret to observe the same spirit of dissatisfaction amongst the (like Mr. Conkling) disappointed in our own state, as evidenced in the articles and editorials of some of the Republican papers, which papers openly advocate a policy which means but disaster and defeat for the Republican party in North Carolina. Without wishing to animadvert unkindly on Mr. Conkling's late "departure," and not desiring to impute to him other than proper motives. Yet I cannot but say utterances like those referred to, coming as they do at a time when the old party was fast closing up its late decimated ranks for the coming contest of 1884 (when a more important stake for his section is to be played for than any mere political party success, viz: the tariff); at a time too when the "solid south" had just commenced to give indications of an early disintegration; when the shot gun terrorism of South Carolina seemed about to be checked, and a respect for law and order enforced in that and other southern states, coming as these utterances of Mr. Conkling's do, at such a time, to say the least, they are ill-judged and untimely, and only serve to show that Mr. Conkling (like too many others unfortunately) would not scruple to sacrifice the party that has made and honored him, to avenge his personal spleen against the administration which probably in his opinion has not done him that humble reverence his exalted opinion of himself teaches him is his due.

(as the party in the north has also) suffered from a want of unanimity in counsel and action, but we had about bound up our wounds, and were getting in good fighting condition for 1884, when, alas, we have another departure attempted, and though it sounds in the light of recent events rather paradoxical. Yet we see an attempt made to draw the "color line" by colored men inside the Republican party. What they expect to gain by such a course it is difficult to discover. The white Republicans in North Carolina have been no party drones; it is them who have given their money to and made the Republican party fight in every campaign since the war ceased. What benefit can possibly enure to the colored race by endeavoring to run it as a party of color, we fail to see. True some disappointed, ambitious colored leader may, by doing so, in sections where the colored majority is large, compass his personal ends, but he does so at the almost dead certainty of South Carolinizing his entire race in the state and cutting his own political throat.

There is very little doubt in the mind of any person at all acquainted with the temper of the Democratic party leaders in our state, that should success crown their national party efforts in 1884, (and we must in candor admit that it is not a remotissima potentia.) There will be an urgent demand on the legislature to pass a stringent election law, and if any should doubt their doing so, the action of the late body in passing the election law for this city on the eve of the late city election may serve to enlighten them. With almost every petty criminal offence constituted a felony, with the determination and the means of making new crimes and fixing punishments, with an election law that is virtually a disfranchising act, now to many, made still more stringent, with a national administration in accord with that of the state, and anxious to retain themselves in power by the aid of the solid south. I am inclined to think that the colored people of North Carolina ought to look carefully before they, by adopting a policy of exclusion based on color, cut off from their support the white element of the Republican party in this state, and probably in the nation. The great fight of the wise heads in the Republican party has been to obliterate the color line, to let every man, white and colored, stand on his own merits, and in almost every instance that this principle has been overstepped it has been in the interest of colored men. And North Carolina to-day shows more colored men in state and national office than any other state in the Union. (By state I mean counties in the state.)

The dissaffected have of late adopted the plan of threatening to bolt when disappointed in their expectations, and have in many instances been coaxed back by a sop. This is a mistake. They should be allowed to go. They have but one asylum (the Democratic party) and the sooner the Republican party is rid of any man who refuses, whilst in ranks to obey orders, the better able will it be to meet its enemies on the outside. There must be no more fear of threats. The man who only belongs to the party for what he can get, ought to get nothing, and if he insists on remaining in it to work discontent ought to be set down upon heavily. Candidates ought not to be looked upon as legitimate subjects of prey, and systematically blackmailed by a lot of party vampires.

Conventions ought to be composed of representative men fairly chosen by the people and not by a few bulldozing rounders whose very presence at ward meetings, committee meetings and conventions is a menace to good law abiding citizens, and prevents them from taking that active interest in their party management that is requisite for its prosperity.

This idea of colored dictation in party matters is senseless, and is only indulged in for selfish ends, as every colored man of any intelligence in the state knows. Such an idea put in practice would immediately put the state into the hands of the Bourbons. Suppose the idea of some of these newspaper politicians was adopted, and the colored element of the party was to demand as the price of their vote certain concessions which the white element would refuse to grant, what would be the consequence in all our Republican counties? Simply that the Republican ticket would be elected as usual, only to have its candidate's places filled by the Democratic board of county commissioners, with Democrats, on the Republicans' failure to give the bond required by law. When a man risks his money on another, he does not allow the man on whom he is gratuitously to risk it to be selected without his having something to say in the selection, nor will he take the risk as a party measure unless the party gives him suitable men, and the white Republicans who are able to stand bonds are generally independent of party patronage. The masses of the colored men are opposed to this senseless agitation, and are well aware that it bodes them no good. It is, and they know it, simply an attempt to sacrifice their nearest and dearest rights for the advancement of some would be leaders, and to gain Democratic encouragement, and probably something else. The idea, at any [illegible] by the Democrats, and to a colored man of sense this fact alone ought to be sufficient, and put those who thoughtlessly advocate this movement on their guard.

The national government may change hands, as Mr. Conkling predicts, in 1884 and this makes it all the more necessary that North Carolina, should be carried by the Republicans. It is the colored voters only assurance of safety, and it can be done only by standing by the party solid, and looking with suspicion on any man who advocates a schism. Remember that the class who are generally dissatisfied and who cause defeat are a class who can, when the storm come on their race in North Carolina go elsewhere; but the great mass of the colored race will have to remain and face the fire, and a fierce furnace blast it is likely to be. North Carolina ought to be carried; she was lost only by 400 votes last time, ostensibly, but in reality carried by 1,000. The party must be again orgnaized for work, and every man selected for his place in the rank and file; all cannot be officers, we must have some privates, and there must be no jealousy. Every man must be willing to fight his way up from the ranks.—Honors commence here, and if each man will do his duty, though the national government may be lost, yet North Carolina will be saved, not only to the party, but saved from the election laws and terrorism of South Carolina.

A PRIVATE IN RANKS.

NEW ENGLAND EXHIBITION.

Details of the Exhibit to be Made by North Carolina Next Fall.

We clip the following from the *Charlotte Journal Observer*, which that paper clips from the *Boston Herald*:

The success of the managers of the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute, in their endeavors to secure a full and representative exhibition of the products of the southern states, has been very marked. Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina, among other states, have entered the field with much ardor, and there is little doubt but that equally large and interesting exhibits will be obtained from the remaining states of the south. The advance guard from North Carolina appeared to-day in Boston in the person of Dr. C. W. Dabney, of Raleigh, N. C., state chemist. Dr. Dabney is in the city for a few days to make the preliminary arrangements for the exhibit from his state, to see as to the providing of proper space and location in the exhibition building, and to settle all matters connected with the reception of the various articles composing the exhibit from the tar heel state. Dr. Dabney was found at the institute offices in Hawley street, and, in response to various questions, gave the following particulars of what is being done:

"There was no need for express legislative action in the matter of sending an exhibit to Boston. We have a permanent board, the board of agriculture, for the furtherance of such projects, and for representing the state at exhibitions such as will be held here next fall. The matter was mentioned and commended in the message of Governor Jarvis to the Legislature, and the spirit of that body is highly favorable, as is shown in the passage of resolutions of encouragement through both houses, Nothing further was needed. Up to the present we have a fund of $10,000 at our disposal, and the idea is strongly supported in every section of the state

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

has appointed a committee, consisting of Commissioner of Agriculture Montford McGehee, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries S. G. Worth, and myself, state chemist. As soon as the now vacant office of state geologist is filled, the incumbent will be added to the committee. We propose to get up an exhibit of our resources, which consist chiefly of crude material. They can be classified as minerals, timber and agricultural products. In minerals, we shall show building stones and ores of copper, gold and iron. In timber, we shall show our woods and the products of our forest, including, as every one knows, our pine tree products—tar, pitch and turpentine. We have a vast variety of ornamental timbers. Our forestry, indeed, is an extremely interesting one. We have 122 different varieties of woody plants, of large enough size to be utilized for building and other purposes. A large number of these are found in the greatest perfection. In the extreme western part of the state, in the mountain country, there is a supply of black walnut which is undoubtedly the largest anywhere in the Union. This has been hitherto overlooked, as the country has only just had railroads put through it. For this reason, while the supply of other states has been exhausted, ours has been practically untouched. In the middle section of the state are the oaks and hickory, and in the east are the great varieties of pines, cedars and cypress. We have probably more untouched timber than any other state in this country, not excluding even Maine. Our agricultural products will be another large factor. We shall make a specialty of fibres, not of cotton alone—though that will be very important—but of jute, which we have lately introduced from India and are growing very successfully, and of ramie, a fibre used in making ornamental matting and curtains, which grows all through the south and has a very beautiful, silky lustre, which gives it its value An interesting thing, right here, is a fibre obtained from the bark of the cotton plant and another from the needles of the long leaf pine. The latter has been.

EXTENSIVELY UTILIZED ALREADY

in making mattings. For example, it makes very fine mattings for car seats, the filling of mattresses, and, in fact, it serves every purpose of grass or hair. We have two factories now producing that fibre. The cotton seed products will be fully illustrated. The utilization of the cotton seed, by milling it and preparing a variety of products from it, is rather new with us, and has only been introduced about two years. We have now five large mills in the state milling cotton seed. They make from it a most delightful oil, bland and fine like olive oil, in fact as good as olive oil. They also make a cake from the seed which is admirable food for stock, and is sent a great deal to New England, especially to New Hampshire, where they feed sheep on it. We use it at the south for making fertilizers, as it is a very useful ingredient for this purpose. The hulls of the seed and every other portion of it are completely utilized in one way or another. We will also send specimens of our manufacturing products, such as we have. Our manufactures of cotton, wool and wood will be represented. In cotton and wool you are, of course, far ahead, but we have large factories for making wooden plates, buckets and other articles, which are rather novel to New Englanders. We have woods which are very adaptable for ornamentation. The cured pine makes doors and furniture which are as beautiful as if made of rosewood. Hickory is made into spokes and handles. In our exhibit we desire to avoid, above all things, the shoppy looking appearance of exhibits. We want to get it up in an original shape. We shall have, for example, small mountains of minerals and ores, little gardens full of plants and agricultural products, all intended to exhibit the products in as realistic a manner as possible. The exhibit of North Carolina will have a scientific interest as presenting the natural history of the state. We shall not let the purely economic aspect prevail entirely, but shall arrange the exhibit so that it shall be an object lesson for the school boys and girls, as well a study for manufacturers, scientists and lovers of natural history. The exhibit will be a sort of panorama of this state, and the scientific names and descriptions will be affixed on lables to the articles wherever possible. Between now and September 1 next, we intend to work hard to get up an exhibit that shall worthily represent the state."

Where it Originated,

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., April 12, '81.

H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—A distressing cough, originated from diseased liver, was cured by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A. HOPKINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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FRESHLY BURNED

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At $1.15 Per Barrel.

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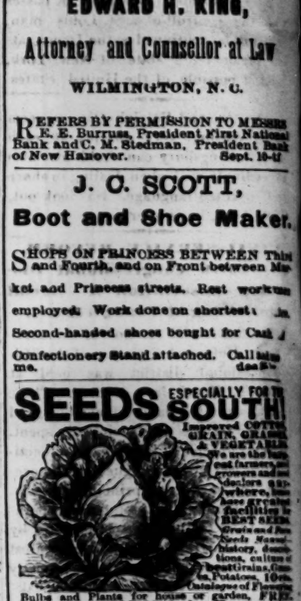
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO MESSRS. E. E. Burruss, President First National Bank and C. M. Stedman, President Bank of New Hanover. Sept. 16-tf

J. C. SCOTT,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 5-



Bulbs and Plants for house or garden. FREE Spring Catalogue of Seeds, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds and Plants. FREE. Sibley's Farmers' Account, $500 prize essays on Southern Gardening. 10 cents. Potatoes, 10cts. Catalogue of Plants. FREE.

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SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN ARKETS

Liquors, Wines, &c.

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

jan 11—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1883.

Newton Normal School

The third session of the Newton Normal School will open June 26th, and close July 27th.

The board of managers have secured the services of an able corps of instructors, and can insure teachers in every art of the state that the normal of 1883 will be of a very high grade. Prof. N. C. English, superintendent of the Greensboro graded school, will be superintendent, and the faculty will include Prof. M. C. S. Noble, superintendant of the graded schools of Wilmington.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Florida Ship Canal Company effected an organization at a stockholders meeting in this city last night, by the election of ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tenn., as President; Hon. William Windom, Vice-President; George C. Gorham, Secretary; S. T. Meyer, Treasurer; and Gen. Chas. Stone, Chief Engineer; and the following directors: John C. Brown Wm. Windom, Gov. Benjamin F. Butler, Senator Wm. Mahone, Townsend Cox, Governor Wm. E. Cameron, S. T. Meyer, A. W. Jones, A. S. Mann, M. Jacobs, V. D. Groner, and Senator John H. Jones. It was announced that $26,000,000 had been subscribed to the capital stock of the company. Gen. Stone will place a corps of engineers in the field without delay, and the work is expected to be under contract by the first of September. It is estimated that the canal will cost $30,000,000, and will be completed in three years. The proposed route will leave St. John's river above Jacksonville, and thence in a direct line as nearly as possible to Suwanee river, on the Gulf of Mexico, making a tide water canal of less than one hundred miles in length and deep enough to float the largest ocean steamer from ocean to gulf.

RICHMOND, Va., May 7, 1883.

The legal troubles of the White Sulpher Springs property have broken out afresh, culminating in a conflict of jurisdiction between Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court, of West Virginia. There are rival suits of creditors in both courts asking for the appointment of a receiver. The first of these was instituted in the United States District Court West Virginia, and pending proceedings Judge Jackson placed a marshal in charge of the property. Subsequently Judge Bond, on the petition of other creditors, appointed A. L. Boulware, of this city, receiver, ignoring the previous action of Judge Jackson. Boulware took formal possession of the property about two weeks ago in the absence of Judge Jackson's marshal. The latter, however, to-day found Boulware, Judge Bond's receiver, at the White Sulphur giving orders, whereupon he arrested him for obstructing him (the Marshal) in the execution of an order of the District Court. Boulware was taken to Charleston, W. Va., where he will be brought before Judge Jackson, who has set to-morrow to act upon the original petition of the creditors in his court for the appointment of a receiver. The conflict is a novel one, and will probably result in an appeal to Chief Justice Waite as to which of the judges has the right to appoint the receiver or whether either shall do so.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. E. GILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.

PRACTICES in the courts of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin and Pender counties.—Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. Persons desiring to purchase or sell lands in either of the above named counties will consult their own interest by seeing or corrpounding with me. Address

THOMAS E. GILMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, N C

nov 26 tf

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys find girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

april 8 tf

COAL AND WOOD.

Coal, of Best Red and White Ash, Grate, Stove, Coesnut, and Furnance sizes. Wood of all kinds in full supply, low prices.

J. A. SPRINGER,
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogshead, Tierces and Barrels For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER,
200 do do LARD.
225 Boxes MEAT.
50 Boxes CHEESE,

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Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,
250 Kegs NAILS,
500 Bundles HOOP IRON.
25 Bbls GLUE,

For sale by

mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND,

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Grocers,

mh 18 tf S. E. cor. Front and Dock Sts.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

Under Foreclosure Of Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, rendered at the December Term A. D., 1882, of said Court, in a certain action therein pending between W. P. Canaday as Plaintiff, and C. D. Merrill, and C. D. Morrill as Administrator of B. D Morrill, Junia Ann Morrill, W. C. Farrow, and wife Ann Augusta Farrow and Ida May Conkling, Defendants. The undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell by public auction, at the Court House Door in the City of Wilmington, on Monday the 4th day of June, 1883, at 12 m., for cash, that certain lot or parcel of land lying, being and situated in the City of Wilmington, County and State aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the eastern line of Third Street, Sixty-six (66) feet northwardly from its intersection with the northern line of Hanover Street, running thence along the eastern line of Third Street northwardly sixty-six (66) feet, thence eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence southwardly, parallel with Third Street sixty-six (66) feet, thence westwardly, parallel with Hanover Street, one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet to the eastern line of Third Street, the beginning—This 27th day of April, 1883.

MARSDEN BELLAMY,
Commissioner,

april 29 6t



THE GENUINE

Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

may 6—6m

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co



COMMENCING Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.20 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.
A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 22 tf

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people, WHITE and COLORED,

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES ALL THE

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORT.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGS AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
P.M.	P M.	CENTRAL DIVIS'N	P M.	P M.
	6 00	SMITHFIED		2 39
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 43
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 56
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	3 03
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 26		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 06	5 08
2 28	2 33	Falling Creek	5 28	5 23
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 38	5 43
3 50	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 16	4 21	Core Creek	6 32	6 33
4 43	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 54	4 56	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERNE	7 20	7 30
6 24	6 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 53	6 58	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 53
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 06	9 06
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m, and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:05 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICLSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.



Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at.....*5 45 p m and *9 30 p m and *6 40 a m

Leave Richmond at..*5 02 am and †8 22 am and *4 47 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *9 10 a m and †1 00 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 00 a m and †3 00 p m, and *11 20 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 47 p m and †6 18 p m, *2 30 a m.

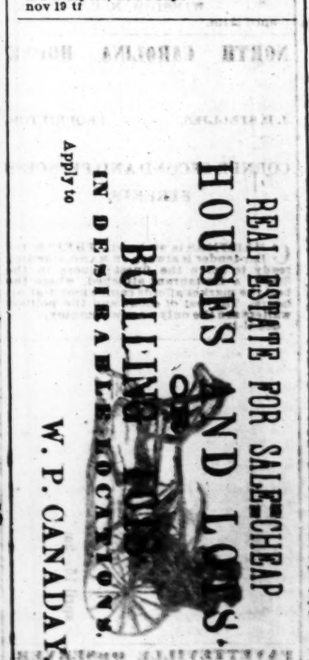
Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †9 30 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 a m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
nov 19 tf



R. BEVERLY FRAYSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
POINT CASWELL, N. C.

PRACTICES in the civil and criminal courts of Pender, New Hanover and Sampson counties. Prompt attention given to collections. nov 22 tf

REAL ESTATE.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size 30 Feet Front

BY

80 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

TRACTS OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 160 Feet.

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

THE LOTS

Are high and level, and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter to,

W. P. CANADAY,
Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 5, 1882.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 5 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at.....4.12 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at.....5.58 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at.....12.57 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3.12 P. M

NEW YORK AND JACKSONVILLE MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street dep).....11.04 P. M.
Arrive at Weld .....1.18 A. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.....4.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon.....9.12 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1.30 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.48 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at.....1.00 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.10 P. M

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at.....4.06 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg.....6.54 A. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at.....10.12 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at.....3.30 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN Dispatcher of Trains.
nov 12-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., April 28, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 29, 1883, at 8.30 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at.....6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon.....12.40 P M
Leave Weldon.....3.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot.....9.30 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon.....6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot.....10 55 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 45 North.

Leave Wilmington.....8.30 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon.....4.00 A.M.

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7 A. M. and 5.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 7.50 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 5.55 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7 A. M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No 45 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

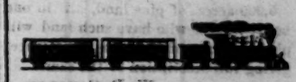
JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
ap 29 tf

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov 5, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington.....9.50 A M
Leave Florence.....2.55 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction.....6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia.....6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia.....10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction.....10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at.....1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 4 Ea

Leave Wilmington.....11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence.....2.45 A. M
Leave Florence.....12.55 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....5.25 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Nov 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10, 1883.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 10, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington.....7.10 P M / Arrive at Charlotte at.....7.00 A M
No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at.....8.45 P M / Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.
Train No. 1, Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte.....8.20 A. M
Arrive at Shelby.....12.20 P. M
Leave Shelby.....1.00 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte.....5.00 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
jan 8-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Bon Capitalos and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 23 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call may 4-dy

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1883.

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

W. P. CANADAY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session last night.

An amendment to the list of appropriations made at the meeting on the 17th of April, was adopted, striking out the appropriation of $600 for the services of a special detective.

Appropriations as made by the Board of Audit and Finance, were read, when Alderman Fishblate protested against the increase of salary to the Clerk of of the Board of Audit and Finanance.

A committee report was made, that a grade was now being established of Third street, from Market to Castle.

The matter of the piazza of the Dawson bank building was referred back to the committee to report plan and specifications for changing the entrance to said buiding.

In the matter of a Fifth Ward engine house, the committee reported that there is no house that could be furnished, as the city has no title to the property.

Further time was granted the committee on Fire Department in the matter of the petition of the Little Columbia Fire Engine Columbia. Also, to the Sanitary committee in the matter of removing the city pound. Also, to the Market committee concerning the petition for a Third ward market house. Also, to the Finance committee concerning the claim of Geo. Harriss & Co.

Aldermen Fishblate, Bear and Boney were appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Navigation, with reference to opening the dock at the foot of Chesnut street.

Mr. E. A. Orrell was elected clerk of the market.

Petition of the Wilmington Light Infantry Company for the use of the city hall for a festival, free of charge, was granted.

The chairman of the Board of County Commissioners appeared before the Board and stated that the assessors for the county would start out on their duties to-day and requesting the city to furnish vehicles for their accommodation. The matter was referred to the Mayor with power to act.

Aldermen Boney, DeRosset and Bear were appointed a committee on rates of wharfage.

A contract for building carts and wagons was awarded to R. P. McDougald, and for harness to J. H. Mallard.

Several petitions, for various purposes, were received and referred to appropriate committees.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session; present, H. A. Bagg, Esq., Chairman, and Commissioners Worth, Moore, Montgomery and Pearce.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the month of April, as follows:

General fund, showing balance on hand	$17,734.43
Educational fund, showing balance on hand	13,182.86

And exhibited two coupons of the denomination of $15 each, and five coupons of $3 each, which said coupons were destroyed in presence of the Board.

The Register of Deeds submitted his monthly report for April, showing fees collected by him for marriage licenses to the amount of $19.96, and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for the same.

The Chairman exhibited a receipt for $15, the same being amount collected from Pender county on account of Zylphia Russell, an insane pauper.

The Chairman proceeded to administer the oath to the various assessors of the county, who, in obedience to notification, were present for the purpose.

The petition of L. R. Mason and others, for a public road in Harnett Township, was postponed for further action.

The Board proceeded to draw the regular venire of jurors for the special term of the Criminal Court, which meets on the 28th of May, as follows.

G A Warren, J B Robinson, Chas W Bishop, Horace Childs, B L Perry, H. B Greene, Wm Young Norment, J R Melton, Wm McDermott, W L Jacobs, Hezekiah Reed, J N Macomber, Wm Hardwicke, W I Gore, W M Hays, W H Hardy, J W Taylor, G W Farmer, C F W Bissenger, S A Currie, John Taylor, Chas Howe, W A Eckle, H B Ennett, Sol. W, Nash, Thos G Pickett, Lewis Todd, Thos A Brown, Jos H. Neff, D W Chadwick.

The following were then drawn for the June term of the Superior Court.

First Week—J J Farrow, Thos Mashburn, Jno D Platt, J A Springer, Geo H Smith, W G Craig, J L Greenewald, Dan'l M Smith, M M Katz, F S Springer, C B Fennell, Godfrey Willis.

Second week—Marcus Bear, N P Topping, T T Seeders, W F Ellis, A Liebman, William A Green, Isham Quick, A D Love, John G Wagner, John F Garrell, W S Craig, J H McGarity.

An application from Messrs Timothy Donlan, John L Cantwell, and L Brown, committee from the Hibernian Benevolent Society, for remission of taxes on real estate for the year 1882, was not granted, as, according to advice of the County Attorney, the Commissioners have no authority to do so.

National Surgical Institute.

Two surgeons from this old-established and widely known "Institute of Atlanta, Ga., and Indianapolis, Ind.," will make a special and limited visit to Wilmington, N. C., May 19th, 1883, stopping at the Purcell House. They will bring surgical and mechanical appliances, best French artificial eyes, and everything necessary for the treatment of accepted cases.

They treat no one unless there is an undoubted prospect of great improvement or complete restoration. Deformities of every description, including Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and Private Diseases. Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Chronic Diseases, etc., treated.

☞ Come early, as the visit is limited to the time stated. For circulars and full particulars, address

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
april 28 3t Atlanta, Ga

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHIG SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

May 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales reported at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained We hear of sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 50 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted firm. Sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	9¾	" "
Middling,	9¾	" "
Good Middling,	10⅜	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	582 bale
Spirits turpentine,	221 casks
Rosin,	2312 bbls
Tar,	254 "
Crude turpentine	47 "

May 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 38 cents per gallon, with sales to reported later of 250 casks at 37½ cents.

ROSIN — The market was quoted firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 40 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 50 for Soft and Virgin and $1 50 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	—	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9¾	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10⅜	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	157 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

May 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dull at 37½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at 37 cents.

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1 36 for Strained, and $1 40 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receipts at $1.50 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted firm with sales on a basis of 10¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 15-16 cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9 16	" " "
Low Middling,	9¾	" " "
Middling	10¼	" " "
Good Middling.	10⅜	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

May 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted quiet at 37 cts per gallon, with sales reported of 25 casks city distilled at 37 cents.

ROSIN—The market firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 35 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotation.

TAR—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receips at $1 50 for Hard and $2 55 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm with sales on a basis of 10¼ cents for Middling. The following were the officialquotations:

Ordinary.	7 5-16 cts	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¾	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	10⅜	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	447 bales
Spirits Turpentine	76 casks
Rosin	831 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine	225 bbls

May 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened at firm 37 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

ROSIN.—Quoted steady at $1 30 for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained. Sales reported at quotations.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 40 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 50 for Hard and $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, with sales reported of 80 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb. for Middling. The following were official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 5-16	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary,	8 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¾	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	10⅜	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	255 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	150 casks.
Rosin,	944 bbls
Tar,	82 "
Crude Turpentine,	6 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Greater Inducements;

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dock sts

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

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nov 29—tf.

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Immediate Relief Warranted.
Permanent Cure Guaranteed.

Five years established and never known to fail in a single case acute or chronic. Refer to all prominent physicians and druggist for the standing of Salicylica.

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The only dissolver of of the poisonous uric acid which exists in the blood of rheumatic and gouty patients.

SALICYLICA is known as a common-sense remedy, because it strikes directly at the cause of Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, while so many so-called specifics and supposed panaceas only to treat locally the effects.

It has been conceded by eminent scientists that outward applications, such as rubbing with oils, ointments, liniments, and soothing lotions will not eradicate these diseases which are the result of the poisoning of the blood with Uric Acid.

SALICYLICA works with marvelous effect on this acid and so removes the disorder. It is now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of America and Europe. Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 per cent cures in three days.

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Give it a trial. Relief guaranteed or money refunded.

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ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

But do not be deluded into taking imitations or substitutes, or something recommended as "just as good!" Insist on the genuine with the name of Washburne & Co., on each box, which is guaranteed chemically pure under our signature, an indispensable requisite to insure success in the treatment. Take no other, or send to us,

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april 28 3m

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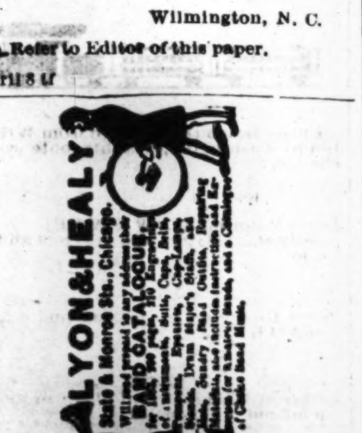
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april 8 tf



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april 21 tm.

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dec 11-1y



april 15—2m

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

On Thursday, February 8th, 1883, the undersigned will revive the publication of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

The OBSERVER will be a large 28 column weekly newspaper, and will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit, and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on state politics and affairs

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to assure the prosperity of the town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to such innovations on the honest ways of our fathers as, in the guise of progress, harm society, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the south which sound judgement or enlightened experience find to be also good.

As to the rest: it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it inherits.

E. J. HALE, JR.

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CAUTION.

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IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U S Congress

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7,nov18—

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Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of THE RACINE AGRICULTURIST, to FISH BROS. & CO. Racine, Wis.

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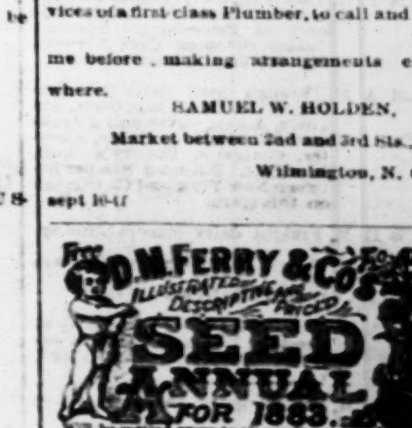
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